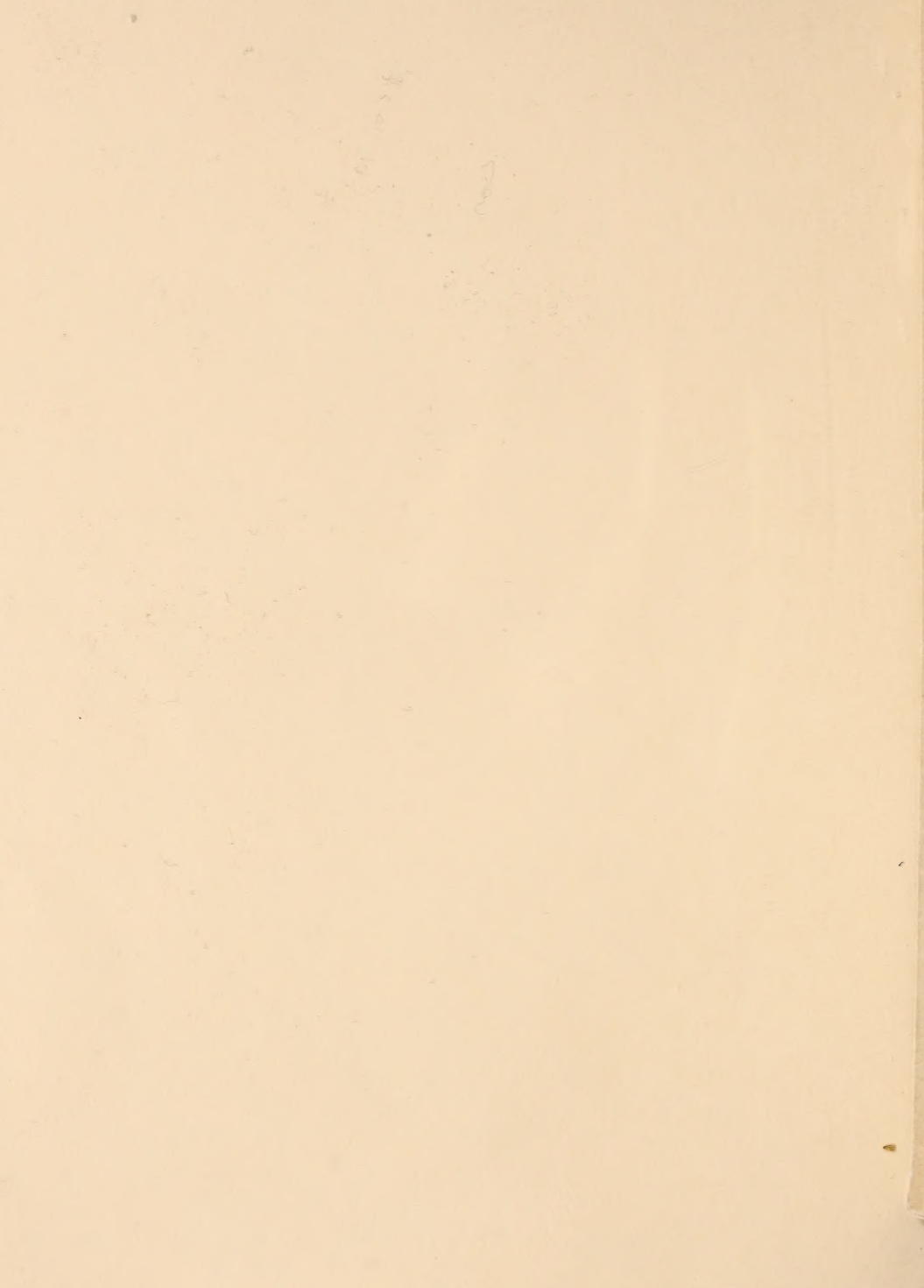


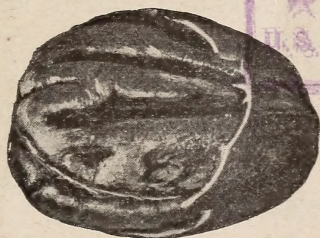
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PECAN PLANTER'S PRACTICAL POINTERS...

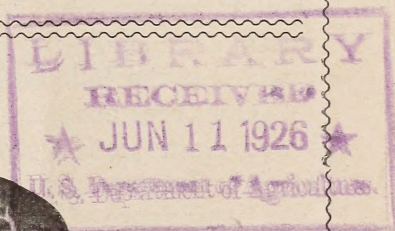


SUCCESS==BROKEN

By Theo. Bechtel,

— PROPRIETOR —

Bechtel's Pecan Nurseries,
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.



Introductory.

The wonderful and still increasing interest in the pecan industry is sufficient evidence of the immense popularity of this nut. and the number of questions asked by prospective planters, is an indication that they are seeking the knowledge which we have obtained through over 25 years of experience in orcharding, as well as propagating, packing and shipping trees. The mistakes usually made by amateurs may be wholly avoided if the following notes are carefully studied.

Our trees are grown on newly cleared land which is free from noxious weeds and grasses, such as Bermuda, Coco or Johnson grass.

Long years of experience in packing and shipping trees makes it possible for us to deliver trees in prime condition to any part of the United States; we also ship across the ocean. and have yet to receive the first report of stock arriving in bad order.

A certificate of inspection given by the state entomologist will accompany every shipment, showing our nurseries to be free from San Jose scale and other pernicious insects and diseases.

Selection of Land.

The pecan, like hickory, thrives on a great variety of soils, but seems to do best where the subsoil is moderately porous and is mixed with some sand or gravel. If bottom land, it may overflow for several weeks at a time and do no harm.

Climate.

Just how far north these choice varieties of pecans are hardy has not yet been proven, though experiments are being made as far north as Illinois. There is no doubt that they will succeed anywhere south of the Mason and Dixon line, where land is otherwise suitable.

Varieties.

Select good bearers of good sized, soft shelled nuts, and you will be on the safe side; we have thousands of them.

Size of Trees to Plant.

While a small sized pecan tree will eventually give as good results as larger ones, there is a saving of time by planting trees from 3 to 6 feet in height. Very large trees receive a greater check in transplanting, and, therefore, do not save as much time in proportion as a medium sized tree.

Time to Plant.

Any time when trees are dormant and ground is not frozen, the best time being as soon as possible after the leaves drop, which is usually about Dec. 1st here.

Directions for Planting.

Make holes large enough to accommodate roots spread out in natural position, being careful to cut off all broken or mashed roots with a sharp knife. Plant trees the same depth they stood in nursery, filling in among the roots with mellow surface soil, to which, if

too poor, some well rotted barn yard manure or commercial fertilizer should be added. Settle the soil very firmly with water or smooth ram pole, being careful not to injure the roots. Leave two inches of loose soil on the surface.

Fertilizing.

Soil not naturally strong should be fertilized with sufficient manure or some commercial fertilizer to produce a good crop of corn or cotton while orchard is young. Care should be used never to allow any crude or unrotted fertilizer of any kind to come in contact with the roots. When trees arrive at bearing age more potash should be applied.

Cultivation.

Cultivation should be shallow and frequent enough to keep surface very finely pulverized in a dry season and free from weeds or grass when rainy. It is best to break the entire ground before or soon after setting trees and plant in some cultivated crop, being careful not to plant anything nearer than 4 feet of the trees. Crops to be planted between orchard trees must be governed by your markets. Never put in oats or other small grain.

Distance.

Distance to plant should be from 40 feet to 70 feet, according to character of soil. The former applying to the poorer and sandy piny woods lands on which pecan trees begin bearing quite young, the latter to alluvial and bottom lands. A very good plan is to plant 30 x 55

feet and cut out alternate trees as soon as they begin to touch. The advantages of this method are the protection the trees afford each other and the greater production for the first fifteen years, as the trees should have produced about 1000 pounds of nuts, each, by that time or when it becomes necessary to cut alternate trees out.

Must Pecans be Grafted?

The experience of the past 30 years proves that pecan trees as well as pears, peaches, apples, etc., *must be budded or grafted* to perpetuate given varieties and that only a small per cent. of seedlings will come similar while most of them will be inferior to the parent. Experience, also, has shown that a transplanted tree with the tap root cut, will grow and bear equally as early and as abundantly as one grafted where the seed was planted.

Time of Bearing.

A 5 to 6 feet grafted tree, transplanted and given the best of care, will usually bear a few nuts after standing 3 years. There are trees in this vicinity that were profitable at 5 years; and at 7 years after planting bore 30 pounds of nuts, while neglected trees are often unprofitable at 10 to 12 years after planting.

Pruning.

When transplanting large pecan trees, at least three-fourths of the top should be cut away, and of smaller trees about one-third should be cut back. A 6-foot tree should be cut down to about 4 feet. It is also of the greatest importance that the young shoots on the stem be allowed to remain for a few seasons or until the

tree gets stocky and well established, pinching back during the summer so that no large branches grow below where the head is wanted. A common mistake is to keep all the sprouts off the stem, thus making the young tree become spindling, top-heavy and bent over, or, perhaps, get hide-bound and grow slowly, requiring it to be staked to keep it upright until it recovers from the unnatural method of pruning. Nature never prunes a limb off the stem of a young pecan tree until well shaded

Samples.

Samples of nuts sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents for each variety wanted. This amount to be deducted from the first order amounting to as many dollars as the number of samples sent.

Terms.

One-fourth cash with order, balance before shipment.

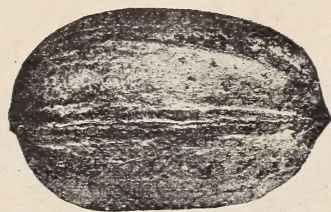
Grafting on Contract.

Large or small trees grafted or budded to choice varieties on contract in any quantity. Having been very successful in top working large orchard trees, we will guarantee all work done by us. State number and size of trees you have to be grafted and we will submit estimate on same.



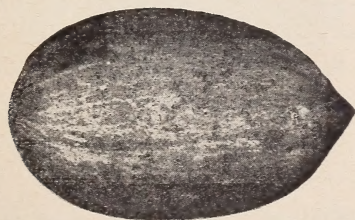
Description of the Leading Varieties

Success.



By far the best nut. Ovate in form, with thin shell of splendid cracking quality. Kernel very plump and heavy, excellent flavor, bright color and fine form. We think it a little superior to any pecan we have ever cracked. Originated here in Ocean Springs, first propagated and introduced by us. Tree of good, sturdy habit and steady bearer. Select nuts, 40 to the pound. We have watched the original tree for five years, during which time it has never failed to bear, though still young.

Stuart.



A well known, reliable sort, ovoid in shape, with

slight point at apex, shell easily cracked, kernel good quality and fills the shell completely. Same weight as Success.

Van Deman.



Large, oblong, pointed at apex, shell thin, cracking quality good, kernel full, fine quality and color.

Columbian.



Also known as Rome and Pride of the Coast. Very large, shell heavy but not hard, kernel of good quality and fairly well filled only when heavily fertilized. Its size makes it sell at sight.

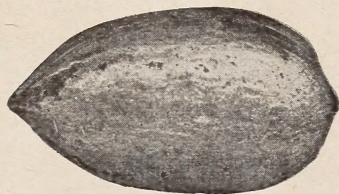
Capital.

A very handsome, oblong nut, somewhat pointed at apex. Shell, cracking quality and kernel similar to Van Deman.

Schley.

Origin Jackson county, Miss., oblong with small point at apex. Medium to large, a choice paper shell, kernel good.

Russell.



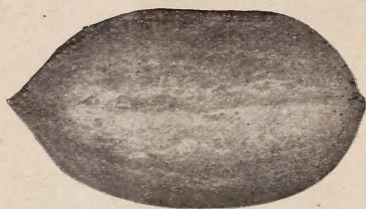
Medium to large, a true paper shell, short, oblong, pointed at apex, kernel sweet, but not oily. origin Ocean Springs.

Pabst.



A splendid nut which originated here on the place of the late W. B. Schmidt. Named after the introducer. Oblong, blunt at both ends. Medium soft shell, kernel plump and quality No. 1.

Frotscher.



A well and favorably known nut, about same size as Stuart and very similar in form, but more angular. Shell thin, cracking quality good.

Havens.

New; a seedling of the Russell and considered by many superior to that popular variety. It seems to be a better filler, a good bearer, and nearly as thin shelled as its parent. Originated in this county by Mr. Walter Havens. Introduced and for sale by us.

Guarantee.

Sound and true to name and to arrive in good condition. We cannot take chances with careless planters and neglect in general after cultivation. Our liability, however, is limited to the original purchase price received.

Shipping Facilities.

Ocean Springs, Miss., is in Jackson county, situated on the Mississippi Sound, and being nearly midway between New Orleans and Mobile gives us excellent shipping facilities by rail and water.

Five Reasons Why You Should Plant Pecans

Because there is nothing that will yield so much clear profit as a well cared for pecan orchard of select grafted varieties.

Because if you want to sell your farm, nothing will help more than a pecan orchard

Because if you want to live on it nothing will help you enjoy it more.

Because there is no danger of over production and very low prices for the next fifty years.

Because there is no other crop you can raise which will yield as many bushels per acre of good, wholesome nutritious food for either man or beast as pecans.

REFERENCES.

L. A. Lundy, Bank Cashier; Davis Bros.; F. J. Lundy & Co., merchants, all of this place; Mississippi Experiment Station; Louisiana Experiment Station; G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Planting Orchards on Contract.

As some localities are not suited to pecan raising, we have made arrangements whereby we can plant and care for pecan orchards for non-residents. We furnish suitable lands near our nurseries, plant choice varieties of pecans, fertilize, cultivate and care for same on terms to suit the purchaser, and give warranty deed as soon as sufficient payments have been made.

We might furnish many testimonials like the following:

Logansport, La., Dec. 19, 1903.

Mr. Theo. Bechtel,

Ocean Springs, Miss.

Dear Sir: The 100 grafted pecan trees bought of you came all right, were nicely packed, and are a nice lot of trees. Accept my thanks for your promptness and courtesy in the matter.

Yours truly,

A. M. Garrett.

Price List

Grafted and Budded Trees.

Success, Van Deman, Stuart, Pabst,
Capital, Columbian, Russell
Schley, Havens, Frotscher.

Prices of Above Sorts, Except Success and Havens

1 to 2 Feet.....	Each .75.....	Dozen \$7.50.....	Hundred 75.00
2 to 3 Feet.....	Each 1.00.....	Dozen 10.00.....	Hundred 100.00
3 to 4 Feet.....	Each 1.25.....	Dozen 12.50.....	Hundred 125.00
4 to 5 Feet.....	Each 1.50.....	Dozen 15.00.....	Hundred 150.00
5 to 7 Feet.....	Each 2.00.....	Dozen 20.00.....	Hundred 200.00

SUCCESS, new, most desirable, introduced by us, the coming nut for money. Two dollars each, one year grafts.

Havens, one year grafts, \$2 each.

Large, select Seed Nuts, \$1.50 per lb. post-paid.

Price per 1000 trees given on application.

Terms:

One-fourth Cash With Order; Balance before
Shipment.

Theo. Bechtel

Member of National Nut Growers' Association, also American Association of Nurserymen and American Pomological Society.